Academia Collegii Sacrosanctae Trinitatis.

1851 — 1901

Aims and Objects

OF

Trinity University.

1901 — 1951

Johannes Strachan, Fundator, MDCCCLI.

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Trinity University,
Toronto.

THE University of Trinity College has lately entered upon its second Jubilee period. Those who are responsible for its welfare are especially anxious at this time to widen its sphere of influence, and the design of this pamphlet is to set the aims and objects of the University before its friends and well wishers, so as to enlist their sympathy and co-operation in the work.

Aims and Objects of Trinity University.

What, it may be asked, are the aims and objects of the institution which acknowledges Bishop Strachan as its founder?

These may briefly be stated to be three:—

(1) To provide a sound and liberal education suited to the wants of the average man.

(2) To bring the students of the various colleges under the social influences of residence life.

(3) To mould their lives and characters by the teaching of the Christian Faith.

From the standpoint of Trinity these two latter are involved in the first. It may be well to state these three points more in detail.

A Sound and Liberal Education.

The Curriculum of Trinity University will be found to contain everything that is necessary to the liberal education of a gentleman, and the energies of the entire staff are concentrated on teaching those main branches of knowledge which are useful to that end. But, while no attempt is made to teach such subjects as are likely to be taken only by the very few, the range of teaching is broad and the courses of study are being constantly widened, and the staff of lecturers increased. The comprehensive

and var[illegible] character of the instruction given will be seen from the following list of subjects taught. These comprise English, French, German, Italian, Hi[illegible]ry (both English and Canadian), Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Biology, Physiology, Chemistry, Philosophy, Physics, Mathematics, Actuarial Science, Latin, Greek, Biblical Knowledge, Church Doctrine, and Christian Ethics. Special mention may also be made of the new Political Science Course, a four year course, embracing Political Economy, Public Finance, the Theory and Practice of Statistics, the principles of Sociology, the History of Social and Industrial Reforms, Constitutional History, and International Law.

The Residential System.

But the arrangement of courses of study, the giving of lectures, and the holding of examinations are not the only factors of a sound and liberal education. What he learns is not of so much importance to a young man as the way he learns it, and there are some things which cannot be learnt either by reading or by attendance at lectures. Under its re[illegible]nce system there are possible at Trinity such things as small classes, individual teaching, personal attention on the part of the professors to the students, and the constant society of the students with one another. The benefit of close association and companionship between professors and students cannot be overestimated, and the same may be said of the advantages of a system which brings together undergraduates from all parts of the country and different sections of the community, and unites them in the bond of a common life and common interests. At Trinity the influence of the teaching staff and public opinion among the students count for much. Ways of living, methods of study, and habits of thought can scarcely be said to be left to chance. No young man can come to Trinity without being profoundly influenced by the atmosphere of the place. And it could not be otherwise in an institution whose very buildings and grounds are an inspiration, and where the traditions inherited from generations of students and professors representing the best elements of the community make for the spirit of true gentlemanliness and the fear of God.

Religious Teaching and Influence.

The Fear of God. It is felt that without that, the residential system would be a failure. Therefore the first care of the University has ever been to surround those committed to its charge with the influences of the Christian religion. And as this presupposes clear and definite teaching, Trinity will always stand for loyal and unhesitating obedience to the standards of doctrine and formularies of the Church of England. At the back of that *esprit de corps* and love of their Alma Mater which characterizes Trinity men, there is the unity which comes from a common faith finding its expression in the common worship which the Chapel of Trinity College provides. It is true that undergraduates who do not belong to the Church of England are not required to receive instruction in the distinctive doctrines of the Church or to attend the Chapel services (to refuse to make exception in their case would be unreasonable), but due provision is made that all such students shall be instructed in Biblical knowledge, and also placed under the pastoral supervision of some minister of the Religious Body to which they are attached. The regulations governing those who are members of the Anglican Communion, to which the great majority of the students belong, remain the same as they have always been. For Trinity feels that its residence system stands for something more than the benefits which come from the fellowship of men who are associated in one life and bound together by the same interests. The atmosphere of Trinity is a religious one. Its spirit is essentially a religious spirit. The spiritual welfare of the undergraduates is as much a matter of concern to the authorities as their growth in secular knowledge. They feel that it is of the utmost importance that young men should be protected in the temptations which are bound to assail them, and that at the period of their lives when habits and opinions are being formed, they should not be left to themselves, but surrounded by influences which make for right living and a right belief.

The Outlook for the Future.

The Dominion of Canada is rapidly developing. It is the aim of the Corporation of Trinity University to keep it abreast of the times and to constantly widen its sphere of influence and increase its efficiency. No pains are being spared in this regard. It will still remain true to its past ideal as already sketched in this pamphlet. It does not believe that education in the best sense of the word can be given to the neglect of character. It recognizes the moral and religious faculties of man and seeks to develop them side by side with the powers of the mind. And it has always been desirous of reproducing all that is best in the colleges and universites of the old land. But it is not unmindful of the different conditions which prevail in the Canada of to-day, and studies to so adapt the old to the new that it may be in thorough touch with Canadian aspirations and ideals, and become a factor in developing the national character on the most natural and healthy lines.

Evidences of Appreciation.

That the forward policy of the University authorities is appreciated by the community is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that the number of students has increased to such an extent that additions to the existing buildings are already needed, and a considerable enlargement will have to be undertaken almost immediately if room is to be found for the constantly increasing numbers of those who are anxious to avail themselves of the advantages which Trinity has to offer.

The Duty of Trinity's Graduates and Friends.

It is obvious that this forward policy cannot be made effective without the assistance of the Church people of Ontario. If they believe in the soundness of the principles of the Church University of their Province, it is not too much to expect of them that they will come to its aid. To this end subscriptions are asked for. It is especially desired that additional members of Convocation may be secured. Convocation is the degree-conferring body, the constitution requiring that all degrees must be passed by it before they can be granted by the University. It also occupies

the position of a standing committee of the Corporation, and in addition to being represented by fourteen of its members on that body, is also charged with the care of many matters affecting the welfare of the University. The work of Convocation is carried on through its executive committee and local associations. These associations are formed in various localities with a view to considering and taking action upon matters affecting the interests and progress of the University in every way in their power, as, for example, by enrolling students for the College, circulating information on University matters through the local press, and otherwise. Convocation is also responsible for the arrangement of the various functions and social gatherings which are held from time to time in connection with Trinity's work. It also elects the Chancellor.

Membership in this body may be secured by graduates on the payment of an annual fee of five dollars, and in the case of non-graduates the same fee entitles to enrolment as associate members. A large increase of members of Convocation is desired, (and it may be mentioned that persons of both sexes are eligible for membership), not only because the fees received enable the authorities to undertake new work, but because an increased membership means increased interest on the part of a larger number of people, and more extended influence exerted on behalf of the University.

Improvements already effected.

Through the liberality of the friends of Trinity much has been already effected in the way of improvements to the buildings and grounds and the establishment of new bursaries, scholarships and lectureships. Among these may be mentioned the Leonard McLaughlin Scholarship and the Trinity-U.C.C. Scholarship, which are worth $100 and $250 respectively. These are open only to undergraduates coming from Upper Canada College. There are others which are open to all the residential boys' schools of Ontario, and others again which may be competed for by any student, of either sex, in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of the Province. There is also a scholarship open to young men from British Columbia.

The generosity of several members of the Board of Endowment and Finances has provided very handsome entrance gates, which, together with a new iron and stone fence, the gift of the same kind donors, are to be erected this summer along the Queen Street frontage These will very materially improve the appearance of the property. A considerable sum of money is also being expended in improving the grounds themselves, which have lately been extended by the purchase of an additional five acres from the adjoining Bickford Estate.

Specific needs.

Among the specific needs which it is hoped the friends of Trinity will supply in due course may be mentioned the following.

Separate endowments for each of the leading professorial chairs, as for example, those of Classics, Mathematics, Theology, English Literature, Natural Science, Philosophy, History, Modern Languages, and Political Science.

A Library Fund, to yield an annual income of $2,000, in order that the library may be brought thoroughly up to date in all departments.

Conservatories, with gardener's house attached, and further improvements to the grounds and athletic fields.

A museum for the better disposal of the excellent collection of Corals, Echinoderms, Marine Shells, Minerals, Fossils, and other geological specimens, which are at present distributed about the buildings.

An additional college building, embracing large new lecture rooms, and residence for about one hundred students, together with a new and larger library and dining hall. It is proposed that this building should be situated immediately north of the present buildings, forming with them a double quadrangle.

Federation.

In carrying out these plans for the development of Trinity as a residential College, the authorities hope to find some basis of co-operation with the University of Toronto, whereby the good of both institutions will be served. Should, however, this policy be carried out, it will not lessen, but enhance, Trinity's influence

as the Church's centre of Higher Education in Ontario, the alliance having to do with University degrees and not with College teaching and training. And it will have been perceived from what has been already said in this pamphlet that Trinity's buildings are to remain where they are

St. Hilda's College.

What has been said of the advantages Trinity has to offer to young men, applies also to women students. For these a separate residential building is provided, but the sexes have equal advantages in the lecture room. In the annual Examinations there is a heathy rivalry between the undergraduates attending the two colleges, and, although St. Hilda's is smaller in point of numbers, it has no cause to be ashamed of the position occupied by its students in the Honour lists.

Trinity University Fund.

Dr. James Henderson	$10,000
Colonel Pellatt	25,000
The Provost	5,000
Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P.	25,000
Mr. W. R. Brock, M.P.	25,000
Mr. James Scott's bequest	10,000
Mr. James Scott's bequest (conditional)	10,000
Mr. Sutherland Macklem	1,000
Mrs. Becher	1,000
Mr. Preston Hallen	500
Mr. Barlow Cumberland	500
Mr. J. M. Bond	500
Mr. Frederic Nichols	25,000
Mr. Wm. Mackenzie.	25,000
Miss Macklem.	40
Rev. Canon Johnson	100
Mr. H. S. Brennan	50
Mrs. Sutherland Macklem	25
Mr. F. E. Hodgins.	50
Mr. C. S. McInnis.	50
Rev. W. J. Creighton	100
Rev. G. S. Anderson.	25
Archdeacon Nelles, bequest	2,000
	$166,000

There are also two annual subscriptions, one of $50 from Mr. C. R. W. Biggar, and one of $200 from Mr. Oliver Macklem.

Convocation Fund.

The foregoing subscriptions are made to the capital funds of the University, and are to be used mainly for endowment, buildings, and other permanent works. But Convocation is endeavoring to supplement these contributions to the capital fund by securing an addition to the University's *income* by means of smaller subscriptions and Convocation Fees. The amount which it is desired to raise annually for this purpose is $10,000, and, in view of the increasing work which the University is undertaking, it will be readily perceived that the whole of this sum will be required. This fund is to be known as the Convocation Fund and will be administered by the Executive Committee of Convocation which is acting as an auxiliary to the Board of Endowment and Finances in this regard.

Subscriptions to the Convocation Fund.

In addition to the regular fees of Members and Associate Members of Convocation, who on April 1st, 1903, numbered 350, the following subscriptions have been made towards increasing the income of this fund for the current year.

Mr. H. Brennan, Hamilton	$ 20 00
Rev. F. C. Piper, Thorold	1 00
Rev. Dr. Body, New York	10 00
Mr. F. G. Osler, Toronto	5 00
Mr. C. White Mortimer, Los Angeles	5 00
Mr. D. T. Symons, Toronto	10 00
Mr. J. A. Cartwright, Toronto	10 00
Dr. Jas. Henderson, Toronto	25 00
Mr. Elmes Henderson, Toronto	70 00
Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., Toronto	220 00
Hon. J. M. Woolworth, Omaha	100 00
Mr. Stewart F. Houston, Toronto	25 00
Rev. Canon Welch, Toronto	20 00
Mr. F. W. Griffiths, Niagara Falls	5 00
His Honor Judge Morson, Toronto	5 00
Dr. Martin Sherwood, Oxford, England	25 00
Mr. John Cowan, Oshawa	100 00
Mr. Wm. Ince, Toronto	100 00
Rev. C. B. Kenrick, Toronto	10 00
Mr. W. H. Rowley, Ottawa	10 00
Mr. Edward Martin, K.C., Hamilton	100 00
Mr. E. E. A. DuVernet, Toronto	10 00
Hon. Mr. Justice Osler, Toronto	25 00
Mr. Philip Dyce, Toronto	2 00
Collections from Niagara Diocese	13 36

Executive Committee of Convocation.

Mr D. T. Symons, *Chairman.*

Rev. E. L. King, *Clerk.*

The Chancellor.
The Provost.
The Dean.
The Registrar.
Dr. J. A. Worrell, K.C.
Mr Barlow Cumberland.
Dr. J. T. Fotheringham.
Dr. R. J. Reade.
Professor Montgomery.
Professor Oswald Smith.
Rev. G. H. Broughall.
Rev. A. U. DePencier.
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Rev. H. B. Nevitt.
Mr. C. S. McInnes.
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